

Title Length is not More Than 12 Words, and It Should be Clear, Brief and Informative; Abbreviation, Formula, Year, and Place Should Be Avoided

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Abstract

Abstract should be written briefly and factually. Abstract contains a clear elaboration of research purpose, result and conclusion. Abstract should be written separately from the article. Reference should not be written in abstract, but if it is indispensable, authors' name and publication year should be cited. Nonstandard abbreviation should be avoided, but if it is indispensable, the full name should be specified in its initial mention. The word length is not more than 200 words, written in English. Abstract should be written briefly and factually. Abstract contains a clear elaboration of research purpose, result and conclusion. Abstract should be written separately from the article. Reference should not be written in abstract, but if it is indispensable, authors' name and publication year should be cited. Nonstandard abbreviation should be avoided, but if it is indispensable, the full name should be specified in its initial mention. The word length is not more than 200 words, written in English.



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INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the purpose of article/research that is formulated and presented by an adequate background. The introduction must cover the research urgency, supporting facts from previous studies, gap analysis, research status, research novelty, and research objective. The gap analysis means the gap found within the prior research, while the research status is the position towards previous studies whether it corrects, debates, or supports. The references must be taken from various Scopus indexed-journals or national standardized journals published not later than 10 years from the article submission.

METHODS

Method used should be accompanied by references, relevant modification should be explained. Procedure and data analysis techniques should be emphasized to literature review article. The research stages should be clearly stated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion should be presented in the same part, clearly and briefly. The discussion part should contain the benefit of research result, not repeat result part. The research results could be supplemented with tables, figures, or graphs (separate writing terms) to clarify the discussion. Avoid presenting similar data in a separate table. The analysis should answer the gap stated. The qualitative data, e.g. interview results, is discussed in paragraphs. The references contained in the introduction should not be re-written in the discussion. A comparison to the previous studies should be presented.

Table : 1 Table title should be placed at the top

Title 1	Title 2	Title 3
entry 1	data	data
entry 2	data	data

Pictures, graphs, charts, schemes, or diagrams are numbered consecutively and the title below, with Book Antiqua 12;



Figure 1 : Lecturer Quality Coaching

The result of data analysis is explained correctly in the article. The discussion part logically explains the findings, associated with the relevant sources.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion contains the short summary of the findings and discussion, presented briefly, narrative, and conceptual. Avoid using bullet and numbering.

The conclusion and recommendation of the author are given in this section and are consistent in using the term "Conclusion". The conclusion of the research should serve the urgent purposes of the study within this section. This can be followed by suggesting the relevant future studies.

REFERENCES

The citation and references are referred to American Psychological Association (APA) style sixth edition, by using manager reference (Mendeley/Zotero).

1. Journal
Bagarić, V., & Jelena M. D. (2007). "Defining Communicative Competence". *Metodika*.8 (1): 94-103.
Canale, M., & Merrill S. (1980). "Theoretical Bases of Communicative Approaches to Second Language Teaching and Testing". *Applied Linguistics*. 1 (1): 1-47. (date of access: 3rd December. 2016)
2. Proceeding
Laal, M. (2011). Knowledge Management in Higher Education. *Procedia Computer Science*, 3, 544-549.
Budiyanto, M. A. K., Waluyo, L., & Mokhtar, A. (2016). Implementasi Pendekatan Saintifik dalam Pembelajaran di Pendidikan Dasar di Malang. *Proceeding Biology Education Conference*, 13(1), 48.
3. Book
Brown, H. D. & Lee, H. (2015). *TEACHING by PRINCIPLES; An Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*. United States: Pearson.

The article should cite the last name and year of the reference. If citing from some authors, it should be ordered based on the most recent reference. If citing from the article written by two authors, then all authors' name should be cited. Meanwhile, if citing from the article written by three or more authors, then it is cited by writing first author's name followed by et al. The references are written in **APA style. The listed references must be cited in the body of the article and vice versa. Unpublished references are not suggested to be cited in the article. This journal requires 80% of the references cited from national and international journals or any primary sources like books .*

GUIDELINES FOR AUTHOR

1. The manuscript submitted via website: <https://jlic.uinkhas.ac.id/index.php/jlic/index>
2. The Manuscript should be written in Indonesian or English and should be original, unpublished, and not under review for possible publication in any other journals.
3. The article should at least consisting of 3000 to 3500 words and having at least 25 references
4. The identity of the Manuscript requires; title, full name(s) of the author(s), affiliation, email, abstract, and keywords
5. The contents of papers for empirical research consist of Introduction, Method, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, Acknowledgment, and References.
6. INTRODUCTION, consisting of background, research problems, summaries of previous relevant studies, the gap of knowledge, and research objectives. written in one chapter without subtitles.
7. METHOD, consists of research design, data collection, population, and sample, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis. It is written in paragraph form.
8. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION, Researchers need to inform several important (original) field data obtained from interviews, observations, questionnaires, surveys, documents, and other data collection techniques. The findings are presented in full and are related to the pre-determined scope of research. Findings can be supplemented with tables, graphs, and/or diagrams. The result of data analysis is explained correctly in the article. The discussion part logically explains the findings, associated with the relevant sources.
9. CONCLUSION, The conclusion contains a short summary of the findings and discussion, presented briefly, narrative, and conceptual. Avoid using bullet and numbering.
10. REFERENCES, The citation, and references are referred to American Psychological Association (APA) style sixth edition, by using manager reference (Mendeley/Zotero).

TERMS OF TABLE, GRAPH, AND FIGURE

1. The table, graph, and figure must be in accordance with the needs of informative papers.
2. Each table, graph, or figure must be followed by a caption. For tables, the caption is placed above. For figures and graphs, the caption is placed under.
3. Tables, graphs, and figures should be placed at the beginning or end of a page.
4. Before inserting a table, graph, or figure, the author is emphasized to provide a review narrative related to the table, graph, or figure that will be presented accompanied by listing the number of the table, graph, or figure presented.
5. A good resolution figure.
6. Graph legends should be written in the box.
7. A table consists of two rows minimum, contains a calculation yet no unit repetition.
8. The table only uses lines at the top and bottom of the table head and closes at the end of the data.
9. If there are two/or more tables having interrelated content, it should be placed close together.
10. A table, graph, or figure presentation may combine two text fields if needed.